EX PARTE OR LATE FILED ~~DUPLICATE~~

American Mobile

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March 9, 1999

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
TW-B204
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: *Ex Parte* Presentation
File Nos. 47-SAT-WAIV-97; 548-SSA-97(50); 1281-DSE-P/L-96 (Call Sign E960327); ITC-95-341; IB Docket No. 96-111, CC Docket No. 93-23, RM-7931; CC Docket No. 87-75; IB Docket No. 95-41; 730-DSE-P/L-98; 647-DSE-P/L-98; 1217-SSA-98

Dear Ms. Salas:

On Monday, March 8, 1999, Walter V. Purnell, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of AMSC Subsidiary Corporation ("AMSC"), and Lon Levin, Vice President and Regulatory Counsel for AMSC, held separate meetings with Commissioner Susan Ness and her Legal Advisor Daniel Connors, Commissioner Michael Powell and his Legal Advisor Peter Tenhula, and Karen Gulick, Legal Advisor to Commissioner Gloria Tristani. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Commission's strategy and goals for coordinating AMSC's access to L-band spectrum. A written outline of the discussion points is attached.

In these meetings, AMSC explained that it raised capital from investors for the development of its system based on the Commission's assurances that it would ultimately have access to 10 MHz of spectrum in the L-band. AMSC emphasized that, like any other FCC licensee, it has an expectation of having access to the amount of licensed spectrum -- in this case, 10 MHz -- needed to develop its business. Procedural fairness requires the Commission to have record evidence for any change in its view that there is only sufficient spectrum for one satellite system. Procedural fairness also requires that any change in policy be approved only by the full Commission. Finally, if the Commission is going to open the L-band for additional licensing, it should do so pursuant to a cut-off in which all potential applicants are permitted to participate.

At these meetings, AMSC distributed copies of: (i) letters from its customers expressing concern that Commission grant of applications to use foreign-licensed L-band systems would adversely impact access by the customer to L-band spectrum and (ii) excerpts from the Commission's briefs to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the challenges to AMSC's license, in which the Commission reiterated its finding that there was only sufficient spectrum for a single MSS system in the L-band and that 10 MHz was the minimum amount of spectrum needed for the MSS system to be economically viable. (Attached).

Two copies of this notice for each of the above-captioned proceedings are being submitted to the Secretary of the FCC in accordance with the Commission's Rules. Please direct any questions regarding this matter to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

Lon C. Levin

cc: Commissioner Ness
Commissioner Powell
Daniel Connors
Karen Gulick
Linda Haller
Ari Fitzgerald
Fern Jarmulnek
Paul Misener
Peter Tenhula
Cassandra Thomas
Tom Tycz

AMSC NEEDS ITS LICENSED SPECTRUM

1. If current trends continue, AMSC will need 10 MHz by 2003

2. Demand is being driven by data services

    a. Multi-mode
    b. High speed data
        (i) requires high capacity: each kbps needs approximately 1.3 kHz

3. Wholesale customers demand assurance that AMSC have access to spectrum so that they can profit from their investment

    a. Current requests include some that want up to 5 MHz

    b. At least one proposal is for AMS(R)S (aeronautical safety) for 2-3 MHz

SPECTRUM COORDINATION PROCESS IS GETTING WORSE

1. The five North American operators remain aggressive in their demand for at least as much spectrum as coordinated in the 1997 spectrum arrangement

   a. Inmarsat Standard A use remains steady

   b. Demand will increase as systems introduce high-speed data terminals

2. Japanese will launch an aeronautical safety system (MTSAT) in 1999 that requires at least 2 MHz in the upper L-band over North America

3. The Australians propose a system (KitCom) that will use a portion of the lower L-band

4. The 1996 Mexico City Memorandum of Understanding was only a means to begin efficient coordination discussions

AMSC SEEKS THE RIGHT ENJOYED BY ALL OTHER FCC LICENSEES -- ACCESS TO ITS LICENSED SPECTRUM

1. The FCC has stated in its orders and before the Court of Appeals that there is sufficient L-band spectrum for only one licensee

2. No new licenses until AMSC gets sufficient assurance of reasonable access to 10 MHz of spectrum for the term of its license

    a. Any new L-band licensee serving the US at this time undermines this principle

    b. AMSC continues to be willing to provide any service to any customer at competitive rates

3. If there is additional spectrum in the L-band to serve the US, then there should be a new cut-off for applications to provide that service

4. In the meantime, foreign-licensed MSS companies can compete for authorizations at 2 GHz; TMI and Inmarsat have applications pending to use these bands

From FCC brief, filed June 11, 1990 in the following case:

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Nos. 88-1009, et al.

AERONAUTICAL RADIO, INC., et al.,

Appellants- Petitioners

v.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee-Respondents

AMERICAN MOBILE SATELLITE CORP., INC., et al.,

Intervenors

ORAL ARGUMENT SCHEDULED
SEPTEMBER 18, 1990

BRIEF FOR APPELLEE-RESPONDENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Nos. 88-1009, et al.

AERONAUTICAL RADIO, INC., et al.,

Appellants-Petitioners

v.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee-Respondents

AMERICAN MOBILE SATELLITE CORP., INC., et al.,

Intervenors

ON APPEALS FROM AND PETITIONS FOR REVIEW OF ORDERS
OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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oil and gas, mining, fishing and logging, as well as the air transport industry. See NPRM, 50 Fed. Reg. 8149 (1985) at n.1 & ¶4 (J.A. 1).

The specific concept of a mobile satellite service was proposed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in a 1982 rule making petition that sought to have the FCC establish a commercial land mobile satellite service and to allocate spectrum for that service. See [NASA Pet.] J.A. 171. Based on experiments that NASA had conducted using its Advanced Technology Satellite in the late 1960s and 1970s, NASA urged the creation of the new satellite service to provide land mobile communications services to remote and sparsely populated areas and to provide new land mobile services to industry and other groups whose communications needs were not being met by existing technologies.

The Commission received extensive comment in response to NASA's proposal. In addition, two companies, Mobile Satellite Corporation (Mobilesat) and Skylink Corporation, filed applications for developmental MSS licenses. The developmental applications served to delineate further some of the possibilities of MSS services. In particular, Mobilesat proposed that the Commission make the new mobile satellite service generic, i.e. that MSS encompass land mobile, maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services.

2. The Notice of Proposed Rule Making

After reviewing the rule making and license proposals, and the public comments in response to them, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making proposing to allocate spectrum and to adopt licensing procedures, along with other rules and policies, in order to establish a mobile satellite service. See NPRM, 50 Fed. Reg. 8149 (J.A. 1). Due to the shortage of available spectrum and the need for the

system to have adequate spectrum to keep its rates competitive with other technologies, the Commission proposed to license only one MSS system. Ibid.

To expedite initiation of this new service and to provide a framework for the establishment of governing policies and rules, the Notice invited interested parties to file applications for authority to construct, launch and operate a mobile satellite system simultaneously with the filing of comments on other issues raised in the Notice. NPRM at ¶¶49-52 (J.A. 12); see also 23. Voluminous comments were filed addressing all issues raised in both the frequency allocation and licensing portions of the rule making proceeding. In addition, twelve entities filed applications propos-ing mobile satellite systems. Extensive pleadings assessing those applications also were filed.

B. THE SPECTRUM ALLOCATION ISSUES

1. The Spectrum Allocation Proposal

The Commission tentatively found in the NPRM that a need for a mobile satellite service had been demonstrated by the studies and surveys conducted by NASA and the two applicants and that there was a substantial demand for the new service. NPRM at ¶8 (J.A. 3-4). The Commission agreed with the supporters of MSS that the "social value" of the service was "compelling," citing in particular its unique ability to serve rural areas and to provide emergency and disaster communications where none otherwise would be available. The Commission found that even if the market projections had been less persuasive, there nonetheless

would be sufficient reason to establish the new service. Id.[4] In addition, the Commission noted that other countries were taking steps to establish MSS systems of their own. Id. at ¶6 (J.A. 3).

The Commission proposed to allocate frequencies for mobile satellite service based on projected need for at least 20 MHz of spectrum to accommodate mobile satellite service in the long term.[5] See NPRM at ¶¶ 9-16 (J.A. 4-6). Some of the frequencies that the Commission proposed to allocate for MSS had been allocated in 1973 exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile Satellite (R) Service (AMSS(R)) for a satellite system to provide air traffic control and other vital communications services related primarily to overseas air traffic.[6] This project, known as Aerosat, ultimately failed to secure adequate financing and the satellites were never constructed.[7] As a result of subsequent allocation decisions, when the Commission began this proceeding 28 MHz remained in this particular part of the spectrum that was allocated to AMSS(R) but

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4 The Commission focused on the value of MSS for providing land mobile service to rural areas, but also cited estimates of the service's value to the aviation industry, and specifically Mobilesat's proposal to provide both aviation safety and airline passenger telephone service as part of a generic mobile satellite service. See NPRM at ¶4 (J.A. 2).

5 The Commission proposed to reallocate some frequencies in the 800-900 MHz UHF frequency bands reserved for land mobile use, along with additional frequencies from another portion of the spectrum generally referred to as the "L-band." See NPRM at ¶¶ 9-16 (J.A. 4-6).

6 See Report & Order, Docket 19547, 38 Fed.Reg. 5562, 5581-83 (1973). AMSS(R) is a mobile satellite service in which mobile stations are located on board aircraft. The spectrum is reserved for aeronautical communications of enroute flights related to the safety and regularity of flight. See Report and Order, 2 FCC Rcd 1825, 1865 n.115 (1986) ("Allocation Order") (J.A. 27, 67).

7 NPRM at ¶ 17 (J.A. 6-7); see also Aerosat Fate Clouds Joint U.S./USSR Effort, Aviation Week, June 27, 1977, at 17.

had set aside primarily for AMSS(R).

Second, ARINC proposed to include airline passenger telephone service on its satellite system. Under the Commission's allocation scheme, such non-safety related aviation communications may only be offered as an MSS service. See 2 FCC Rcd at 5991 (J.A. 94). The 10 MHz allocated to AMSS(R) on a primary basis would be assigned to a new, separate system only if such a system were dedicated exclusively to AMSS(R) communications. The Commission invited ARINC to file again if it was willing to revise its application to propose an "AMSS(R)[-only application] at any time." See ibid.; see also 4 FCC Rcd at 6070 (J.A. 116). ARINC never refiled its application.

4. The AMSC Mobile Satellite System

In an August 1989 order, the FCC authorized American Mobile Satellite Corp. (AMSC) to construct, launch and operate a mobile satellite system to provide MSS common carrier communications services.[19] The AMSC system, as approved by the Commission, will use all 28 MHz of the spectrum allocation to provide a wide range of mobile communications services to land mobile, maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile users. The AMSC system will include the capability to control the distribution of channels on the system to provide the priority and preemptive access necessary to aviation safety communications and required by the Commission's spectrum allocation decision. See Consortium Authorization

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19 AMSC is a consortium made up of eight applicants that submitted MSS proposals in April 1985. 4 FCC Rcd at 6042, 6043 (J.A. 120, 121). The consortium was formed in response to policies adopted by the Commission in this proceeding as discussed in the subsequent section of this counterstatement.

Order, 4 FCC Rcd at 6054 (J.A. 132).

In response to AMSC's 1988 amended application (see 4 FCC Rcd at 6069 (J.A. 115)), the Commission found that the public interest would be served by authorizing AMSC to provide both MSS and AMSS(R) services on one satellite system.[20] The Commission noted that one generic mobile satellite system was one of the options left open in its allocation proceeding. The Commission concluded that a single MSS/AMSS(R) system would ensure efficient use of the spectrum, promote safety and introduce new services to the public in a timely manner.

The Commission's authorization of AMSC was conditioned on AMSC's ability to comply with the allocation requirement that AMSS(R) will have priority and immediate access to the whole bandwidth. As AMSC continues to refine its system design and begins operations, the Commission retains the jurisdiction to ensure that the system meets "reasonable and necessary technical requirements and system specifications" for AMSS(R). Consortium Authorization Order, 4 FCC Rcd at 6048; see also Second Report & Order, 2 FCC Rcd at 489; (J.A. 126, 75).

C. THE LICENSING ISSUES

1. The NPRM and the Second Report and Order

As mentioned above, the Commission was inclined at the outset of these proceedings to license only a single MSS system. This was due to

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20 The aviation parties will not be denied access to satellite capacity. AMSC's system will be operated on a common carrier basis, and ARINC or any other interested aviation entity could be a customer for or a reseller of the satellite services to be provided by AMSC. See note 21 below.

the shortage of available spectrum and the perceived need for the MSS system to have adequate spectrum to keep its rates competitive. NPRM at ¶23 (J.A. 7-8). In soliciting specific proposals it sought comment on the "desirability of the consortium approach in MSS," "the structure or format of the proposed consortium," and "whether the existence of a consortium should be mandatory." NPRM at ¶30 (J.A. 9). The Commission noted that analogous joint ventures had been established in the past. See cases cited at NPRM ¶¶28-29 & nn.59-61 (J.A. 8-9).

Irrespective of the technical design or organizational structure being proposed, the applicants were directed to provide an estimate of the cost of construction and launch, other initial expenses, and operating expenses for the first year. They were also required to document their financial ability to meet all those obligations. NPRM at Att. E, (J.A. 20)

Twelve applications offering a variety of proposals were filed by the cut-off date. Some of the applicants were small entrepreneurial companies with very limited financial resources and others had the backing of large manufacturing and service companies. See Second Report and Order, 2 FCC Rcd at 494 n.4 (J.A. 80). All of the applicants proposed systems that would cost many millions of dollars to build and operate; the proposed systems ranged in cost from $50 million to $600 million. Id. at 494 n.15 (J.A. 80).

Some of the applicants strongly supported the consortium concept, others expressed varying degrees of interest in participating in a consortium, and still others opposed the idea and requested a comparative hearing. See id. at 487, 495 ¶12 & n.22 (J.A. 73, 81). Having been advised of the competing considerations, the Commission found that, on balance, a consortium comprised of all qualified and willing

From FCC brief, filed August 28, 1992 in the following case:

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Case No. 92-1046, et al.

AERONAUTICAL RADIO, INC., et al.,

Appellants- Petitioners

v.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee/Respondents

AMERICAN MOBILE SATELLITE CORP., et al.,

Intervenors

ORAL ARGUMENT SCHEDULED
NOVEMBER 25, 1992

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Case No. 92-1046 et al.

AERONAUTICAL RADIO, INC., et al.,
Appellants/Petitioners
v.
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee/Respondents
AMERICAN MOBILE SATELLITE CORP., et al.,
Intervenors

ON APPEALS FROM AND PETITIONS FOR REVIEW OF
AN ORDER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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Arinc and Omninet. As mentioned, however, this Court affirmed the dismissal of Arinc's application in ARINC. As for Omninet, it was one of the original MSS applicants, but it voluntarily dismissed its application during the rulemaking in 1987 and it did not challenge the Commission's original rulemaking and licensing decisions. After the ARINC decision, Omninet requested reinstatement of its voluntarily dismissed application, a request that the Commission denied.

2. Background: The Initial MSS Proceeding.

The FCC in 1985 proposed the establishment of a Mobile Satellite Service to exploit the unique ability of a satellite system to provide two-way mobile communications to people in rural and remote areas and during times of emergency or disaster. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 50 Fed. Reg. 8149, 8151-52, para. 8 (February 28, 1985) (J.A. 1, 3). Due to the limited amount of spectrum that could be allocated to the service, the costs involved in operating a mobile satellite system and the need to conduct international coordination of the system, the Commission proposed to license a single United States MSS system. 50 Fed. Reg. at 8155-56, para. 23 (J.A. 7-8). At the same time, the Commission provided notice that it might require the applicants to form a consortium. Twelve parties, including appellant Omninet, submitted applications for the MSS authorization by the April 1985 cutoff date.

Thereafter, appellant Arinc filed an application in 1986 to use the MSS spectrum for a satellite system that would provide only

that do not conform to threshold requirements established through the Commission's rulemaking authority are not entitled to a hearing. See also Hispanic Information & Telecommunications Network, Inc. v. FCC, 865 F.2d 1289, 1294 (D.C. Cir. 1989); Guinan v. FCC, 297 F.2d 782, 785 (D.C. Cir. 1961); Ranger v. FCC, 294 F.2d 240, 242-43 (D.C. Cir. 1961).[39]

Here, unlike a conventional broadcast case, the Commission found that because of the nature of the public interest issues involved and the substantive criteria for resolving those issues, it would not be assisted by a comparative hearing. There were no "substantial and material questions of fact to be resolved" and the Commission was able to find on the basis of the record already developed that a grant of a license to AMSC would serve the "public interest, convenience, and necessity."

Specifically, the Commission's examination of the elaborately detailed applications did not demonstrate that any of them was

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39. The concept of an "Ashbacker right to a comparative hearing" has come to be viewed in some quarters as an element of substantive due process, a part of the public interest standard that the Commission is appointed to administer. But that is not so. As several cases make clear, the Ashbacker right to a comparative hearing is an expression of procedural due process that is triggered only after the Commission has accepted timely, mutually exclusive applications that comply with applicable threshold requirements. This Court stated in ARINC that there is a presumption in favor of comparative hearings, 928 F.2d at 450, but it did not find such a hearing to be an absolute requirement. See United States v. Storer Broadcasting Co., supra, 351 U.S. at 202; LaStar Cellular Tel. Co. v. FCC, supra, 899 F.2d at 1235; Maxcell Telecom Plus, Inc. v. FCC, supra, 815 F.2d at 1555. The Ashbacker Court itself recognized that it was addressing "only a matter of procedure," 326 U.S. at 333, and that urgent circumstances were a legitimate consideration in deciding whether a comparative hearing is appropriate. Id.

superior to the alternatives,[40] and a comparative hearing almost certainly would not have yielded a licensee superior to AMSC. Tentative Decision, 6 FCC Rcd at 4911, para. 54 (J.A. 124). The crucial consideration, however, was that by the time of the remand proceedings, any licensing approach other than a consortium would "make it virtually impossible to secure sufficient spectrum with sufficient operational flexibility to support a U.S. domestic MSS." Tentative Decision at 4911, para. 53 (J.A. 124).[41]

It is important to observe in this regard that Arinc and Omninet have had a full and fair opportunity to argue the respective merits of the various proposals on the basis of the detailed applications in the record, yet they have not offered a shred of evidence that a comparative hearing would produce a net public benefit. Instead, they argue only the abstract value of a comparative hearing.[42]

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40. Globesat's application, which proposed a low-Earth orbit satellite system, was different from the others. Globesat's application did not create a material issue, however, because its proposal was "flatly incompatible" with the international coordination process then underway. Final Decision, 7 FCC Rcd at 271, para. 33 (J.A. 144).

41. It bears repeating at this point that these crucial factors are not present in conventional broadcast licensing or, indeed, in most non-broadcast licensing contexts. The ARINC Court's concern is unfounded that the Commission might generally abandon comparative hearings if the consortium decision were affirmed in this case.

42. As the Commission observed below, comparative hearings have never been used to select a licensee for a satellite service, and this Court has condoned this practice. United States v. FCC, supra, 652 F.2d at 92; Network Project v. FCC, supra, 511 F.2d at 796-97 & n.13. See Tentative Decision, 6 FCC Rcd at 4904, para. 20 (J.A. 117).

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February 18, 1999

By Hand Delivery

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
The Portals
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Presentation in
SatCom Systems, Inc., File Nos. 647-DSE-P/L-98, 1217-SSA-98
TMI Communications and Company, L.P., File No. 730-DSE-P/L-98

Dear Ms. Salas:

Stratos Global Corporation ("Stratos") and its wholly-owned subsidiary Marine Satellite Services, Inc. ("MSSI") urge the Commission to ensure the continued access of American Mobile Satellite Corporation ("AMSC") to L-band spectrum in the United States. MSSI recently entered an agreement with AMSC under which it agreed to become a major distributor of AMSC services, to purchase a substantial number of minutes of AMSC service annually on a take-or-pay basis, and to assume responsibility for performance under certain existing AMSC's reseller contracts. Collectively, these obligations involve investments and expenditures of millions of dollars and represent a major commitment by Stratos to expanding AMSC service. Stratos and other companies investing time and money in developing and distributing services over the AMSC system must be assured that AMSC will have continued, long-term access to sufficient spectrum to provide a stable environment for continued investment.

In order to maintain the availability of the AMSC system to customers like Stratos, the Commission should ensure that AMSC has continued access to sufficient

spectrum in the L-band. Consequently, the Commission should not grant the above-referenced applications of other L-band operators until such access is ensured.

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Mamlet

Counsel for Stratos Global Corporation and Marine Satellite Services, Inc.

cc: Regina Keeney
Tom Tycz
Fern Jarmulnek
Linda Haller
Phil Malet
Lon Levin
Bruce Jacobs
Greg Staple

WANDA K. DENSON-LOW *Vice President & General Counsel*

HUGHES
SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS
A HUGHES ELECTRONICS COMPANY

February 26, 1999

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
The Portals
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 30554

RE: *Ex Parte* Presentation in
SatCom Systems, Inc., File Nos. 647-DSE-P/L-98, 1217-SSA-98
TMI Communications and Company, L.P., File No. 730-DSE-P/L-98

Dear Ms. Salas:

Hughes Electronics Corporation wishes to address the above-captioned proceedings and register strong concern that the Commission give full consideration to the current and future spectrum requirements of the American Mobile Satellite Corporation (AMSC) before taking any action that could foreclose the opportunity for AMSC to realize the full potential of its system.

Hughes Electronics, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds a 26% equity interest in AMSC. We are concerned that AMSC operate in a stable regulator environment, in which access to at least 10 MHz of spectrum is assured by U.S. policies. Hughes believes that granting applications of other L-band MSS systems, foreign or domestic, could undermine the prospects for AMSC to secure access to the 10 MHz of spectrum for which it was licensed.

Hughes in cooperation with AMSC, plans to provide an aeronautical safety service (AMS(R)S) using AMSC facilities beginning in the year 2000. This offering will enable AMSC to realize the promise of bringing reliable air-ground communications to the aviation community on a broad scale. It is envisaged that such a service will require on the order of 2-3 MHz above the spectrum currently available to the AMSC system.

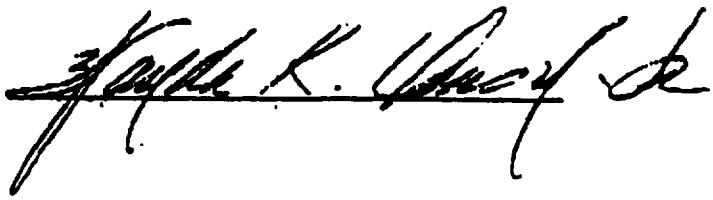
As such an undertaking will require a significant financial commitment, Hughes needs a high level of assurance that adequate spectrum will be available in light of the resources it plans to commit and the importance of this safety service to the public interest.

HUGHES SPACE AND COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
SC/S10/S327, P.O. Box 92919, Los Angeles, CA 90009-2919
SC/S10/S327, 2260 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, CA 90245-0902
(310) 662-8888 FAX (310) 662-8910

Until AMSC has access to its licensed spectrum, Hughes requests that the FCC continue its long held policy of not licensing other satellite systems in these bands for domestic use.

The original and two copies of this *ex parte* letter are enclosed, per FCC rules.

Sincerely,



c: Ms. Regina Keeney
Mr. Thomas Tycz
Ms. Fern Jarmulnek
Ms. Linda Haller
Ms. Cassandra Thomas

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March 2, 1999

VIA COURIER

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
The Portals
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Presentation
SatCom Systems, Inc., File Nos. 647-DSE-P/L-98, 1217-SSA-98
TMI Communications and Company, L.P., File No. 730-DSE-P/L-98

Dear Ms. Salas:

We are writing this letter on behalf of Norcom Networks Corporation ("Norcom") to support the efforts of American Mobile Satellite Corporation ("AMSC") to secure access to L-band spectrum in the United States. Norcom holds a blanket authorization from the FCC to operate up to 200,000 mobile earth terminals ("METs") using Mobile Satellite Service ("MSS") space segment provided by AMSC. Norcom controls these METs using a Packet Data Hub, which Norcom owns and operates and which is the only such facility in the United States. Norcom's Packet Data Hub constitutes a significant investment by Norcom, and was constructed by Norcom in reliance on AMSC's ability to provide Norcom with sufficient MSS space segment to meet Norcom's anticipated future MSS space segment needs. Besides constructing this Packet Data Hub, Norcom entered into a take-or-pay agreement with AMSC pursuant to which Norcom committed to purchase annually a minimum number of minutes of MSS space segment. Norcom is confident that it will fully utilize the minutes that it has committed to purchase from AMSC as Norcom continues to increase the size of its customer base.

Like AMSC's other distributors, Norcom has invested substantial resources, both in terms of capital outlay and strategic commitments, assuming that the Federal Communications Commission ("Commission") will assure that AMSC is able to successfully coordinate sufficient spectrum to meet the MSS space segment needs of Norcom and AMSC's other distributors. Norcom has been actively following the above-referenced application proceedings and is concerned that the Commission may soon take action that could severely interfere with AMSC's ability to coordinate additional spectrum. If AMSC proves unable to coordinate sufficient L-band spectrum, AMSC's distributors will be hesitant to continue to invest their resources in the further advancement and technological improvement of the domestic MSS market.

An unconditional grant of these applications will prevent AMSC from ever coordinating even a significant portion of the spectrum that AMSC was assigned by the Commission. TMI Communications and Company, L.P. ("TMI") will demand an even greater amount of L-band spectrum at the next L-band international coordination negotiation if TMI is granted unconditional access to the domestic MSS market. Norcom, therefore, requests the Commission to defer action on the above-referenced applications until such time as the Commission is able to secure access for AMSC on a long-term basis to sufficient spectrum to satisfy the anticipated future demands of Norcom and AMSC's other distributors.

Sincerely,

Tom W. Davidson, Esq.

Tom W. Davidson, Esq.

COUNSEL FOR
NORCOM NETWORKS CORPORATION

cc: Regina Keeney, Esq.
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Fern Jarmulnek, Esq.
Linda Haller, Esq.
Phil Malet, Esq.
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Bruce Jacobs, Esq.
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